

Shop Men Denied Wage Increase

The shop men's executives have instructed all railroad locals to immediately ballot on the 4-cent offer.

The president made his statement before representatives of the New York Central, the Erie Railroad and the F. of L. railway employers' department. The international union leaders, who are in touch with the railroad men, said they benefited what is known as the northeastern district, which includes such roads as the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Erie Valley, and Jersey Central, all operating on an anti-union, piece-work basis.

The average rate for railroad shop men in this district was 36 cents an hour, the executives claimed. The regular day and the 68-cent rate, the increase to which workers was substantial.

The railroad men, the railroad roads, the increase of wages and reduction of hours were parallel.

[illegible]

"I came here as an American who believes in justice," he said. "To congratulate you on your wonderful fight. When a man refuses to arbitrate it shows he is in the wrong. Men don't get drunk on rum alone. They get drunk on the money the managers are drunk on power."

Frank Gilmore, secretary of the Actors' Equity association, said:

The managers' interest in the matter had been as disinterested as the claim they would not have helped the press. The press, however, was not only the press but a literate, sophisticated and influential public had been stirred by the story. The managers, by staying away. Many a time they had been asked to do more than the things he had to do or say on the stage—things that were not in the script. But they had never been, but interpreted by the incident authority, the position of a producer, playwright and actor. He had been, and within his realm, his theater, and in his misleading claim that he had given the public what it wanted."

BURLESON'S BLUNDERS.

U. S. WAGES LOW.

Whether intentionally or not, Burleson had undone in a twelve-month the educative efforts of forward-looking leaders extending over a period of many years. The result is an erosion of respect for government ownership or control, the stupid blundering of Burleson will be pointed to as a horrible example of taking public utility

out of control of the program. "The people who have manipulated them for their own ends since the beginning.

"To Burleson's bungling 'nothing-to-arbitrate' policy may be traced directly the nation-wide strike of the telegraphers and the postal workers—the strikes that demoralized business for several weeks."

DON'T TIE LARGE PLAN

Washington, Aug. 30.—The labor provisions of the treaty of peace are not creating much enthusiasm in Japan, according to Commerce Reports issued by the United States Department of Commerce, which says:

"The Hochi, one of the leading papers in Japan, has published an interesting article on the effect which the adoption of the principles of the

International labor union, the shoe-making industries of Japan. It states that there were in May of this year 42 spinning mills, employing 40,000 males and 90,000 females, 5,000 of the total, mostly girls, being under 14 years of age. The production started by an eight-hour day would lessen the output by 45 per cent, the cessation of night work by 15 per cent and of Sunday labor by 16 per cent."

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31.—Organized carpenters and employes have agreed on a new contract, although the contract continues until the first of the year. The new rates provide for an increase of 5 cents an hour, or 57½ cents for carpenters and 58½ cents for foremen.

The daily press about the carpenters in this city, but in an appearance so quickly with peace is again restored and our soldiers are coming back."

OPPOSE COMPASSION.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.—Officers of the Missouri state federation of labor are urging members of organized labor to do everything possible to defeat the attempt to repeal the legislation.

"Our men's compensation,"

of Labor. It is stated that these scientists represent the highest form of trained men in the employ of the city, and their action represents a radical departure from established tradition.

BOILER MAKERS LOCKED OUT.

York, Pa., Aug. 30.—Boiler makers employed by the Steacy-Schmidt com-

Many were locked out when they asked for 70 cents an hour. The manager is opposed to unionism and all forms of collective bargaining, but did agree to the "bitter" makers "what they were worth." If the shotley makers will accept the manager as judge.

FRUIT WORKERS WIN.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—Organized

Washington, Aug. 26.—The United States bureau of standards reports that the total number of incandescent lamps offered for delivery to the

MANY LAMPS REJECTED.

fruit workers in the Central States. In this state has been their strike for the improved working conditions. The employers will recognize the union.

POLISHERS RAISE WAGES.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 26.—A heavy shop in this city but two has accepted the new weekly rate of \$14 a week. The Metal Polishers' union has been in the city for some time, but the employers have not been able to raise the wages.

PRINT PAPER

Washington, Aug. 26.—The Senate ordered a committee to ascertain the conditions of news print paper and to report on the present bill.

at least one hour.

Their product